Nippon Times

No. 16,315 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 20 Sen

GERMANS PREPARED TO DRIVE BACK FOES ALONG LOWER SEINE

Attacks Near Hyeres, North of Cannes Frustrated—Coast Guns Smash Fleet

Domei

BERLIN, August 21.—Following the utter failure of the anti-Axis encirclement move on the Normandy Front, German troops are gradually withdrawing toward the lower Seine, the majority of whom have already succeeded in joining forces with their comrade units west of Seine and together, are putting up stiff resistance which has increased considerably in the Seine sector.

The enemy forces pressed heavily upon the German movements and gained some footholds along the northern bank of the river, but thus far, these bridgeheads are being held only by small forces while powerful German counter-measures are beginning to make themselves felt. American thrusts against the city area of Vernon were all repulsed during the past 24 hours.

The Americans tried especially hard to eliminate the German resistance groups bolted between the enemy wedges but thus far are unable to overcome any of them. Severe fighting continued for these sectors today and the American attacking forces were reinforced continuously. German airmen, meanwhile, carried out repeated concentric attacks on these enemy forces with telling effect.

Grim resistance put up by German troops in the Trun area yesterday prevented the enemy from making further advances. Bitter fluctuating battle lasted throughout the day between Trun and Chambois hills and at the northeastern fringe of the Gouffern forest. Several encircled German fighting groups fought their way through the enemy ring and joined their comrade panzer forces counter-attacking in this sector.

On the South French coast, enemy forces between Cannes and Toulon, yesterday, pushed farther north against Verdon from their beachhead while to the west, they moved along the Arc river toward Aix.

New enemy attacks at Hyeres against the forefield of Toulon, however, were all frustrated while north of Cannes, too, they were unable to make farther gains along the southern slopes of the Mediterranean Alps.

In spite of fierce German counter-attacks and tough resistance put up by German resistance positions, the enemy beachhead, during the past few days, was expanded farther northwestward toward Dourande.

German coastal batteries braving constant heavy enemy artillery fire and air raids continued to retaliate with heavy fire against the enemy fleet off the coast. Official reports claimed that German coastal batteries set ablaze an enemy battleship and a cruiser off Toulon while another destroyer and two torpedo boats were damaged.

GALLUP POLLS DISCLOSE ROOSEVELT IS POPULAR

Survey Shows 22 States Back F.D.R. and 18 Support Dewey for President

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 21.—The Gallup polls canvassing American public opinion in 40 States regarding the coming presidential election revealed that 22 States were in favor of President Roosevelt and 18 were for Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, Republican presidental nominee, according to a Princeton, New Jersey report received here. In the New England States, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut favored Roosevelt while Maine and Vermont supported Dewey.

Since the number of electoral votes determines who shall be elected, the more thickly populated States have more votes while the less populated States have less. The most important States are New York with 47 electoral votes; Pennsylvania with 35; Illinois with the great city of Chicago with 28, and California with Los Angeles and San Francisco with 25 votes. The States with the least electoral votes are Nevada and Wyoming, each with only three electoral votes. The election of the President will, therefore, be determined by these electoral votes and not by the popular votes.

1,010,000 Londoners Have Evacuated City, Says British Report

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 20.—The British Government, in reporting on the conditions of evacuation from London due to the V-1 attacks, announced today that up to the present 10,000 patients in London hospitals and a total of 1,000,000 of the general populace have evacuated the city, according to a London dispatch. The German V-1's continued to be pounded into England all through the night of August 19.

GERMAN STRATEGY STRESSED BY PRESS

Berlin Papers Say Reich High Command Is Interested in Operational Freedom

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, August 21.—All German Sunday papers contained articles dealing with the present military situation. The articles stressed that the German command was mainly interested in securing operative freedom. One journal says, for instance, that the enemy is trying to force a decision in order to prevent the German command from carrying out active operations. This desperate attempt is best illustrated by the dramatic speed with which Eisenhower is now throwing his reserve divisions into the invasion areas.

The Berliner Iokalanzeiger writes that it is of no concern at present whether a town, small or big, is captured. In this phase of the war it is the only concern of the German command to retain its operative capacity both in the east and the west.

Frustrates Foe Drive

Domei

BERLIN, August 21.—The Soviet large-scale attempt to overrun the entire German defense lines has been foiled and a considerable part of the initiative again rests in German hands, writes Ritter von Schramm war correspondent. His report, in gist, follows:

"The Soviet military command intended in the course of last winter and this spring, at first to smash the Eastern Front and then to penetrate the Balkan area. When however, during April they were definitely checked and suffered severe casualties in the Carpathian mountain ranges, off Jassy and along the lower Dniester, they almost feverishly rearmed in order to try to capture the central part of the Eastern Front and, after its destruction, to start a general move in the direction of Germany.

"The beginning of the general Soviet onslaught was linked up with the invasion in the west. It was meant to deal still more furious and decisive blows against Germany on all fronts and thus to bring about the final decision. This general offensive which was supposed to bring about final victory was started on June 22. The enemy spread an impenetrable veil over the distribution of his forces and their employment. Moreover, such enormous numbers were deployed, particularly in the area of Vitebsk, that the German central front was torn up despite desperate resistance with the Germans making counter-attacks for several days. The German command and the German troops did their utmost. Time and again the German troops checked the enemy's onslaughts, fighting their way through the enemy forces.

"The German troops made a halt on the upper Dniester sector, on the Smolensk Highway, on the Dvina and on the Beresina. The enemy, however, repeatedly achieved breaches with his superior mechanized forces and penetrated the central sector which is dotted with swamps and dense woods. This area, in addition, was infested with bands. Thus it was extremely difficult to carry out a systematic disengaging movement.

Germans Fight Back

"During this period, two or three weeks after the beginning of the large-scale offensive, the German troops often had to rely on their own strength, on the initiative of their commanders, their generals and divisional commanders. Many of them made the supreme sacrifice, either being the first or the last to keep contact with the enemy.

"The Soviet large-scale offensive in the first week of July spread to the north and, in the middle of the month, also to the southern sector as far as the Carpathian mountain range. The enemy advance seemed to be in constant progress. The front was shifted to Lithuania, across the eastern borders and then to central Galicia. Bitter fighting took place everywhere. Although the disengaging movement was also continued during these days it was based on definite operative plans.

"The defense battle reached a culminating point once more in the last week of July. It spread over the entire area between the Carpathians and the Gulf of Finland and was carried to the eastern Prussian border across the Bug and San in the big Vistula bend and in the Galicia mountain forelands as far as the Carpathian passes. The continuous front line, reaching from the south of Warsaw as far as Lithuania was disrupted for some time. The great battle taking place over an area of more than 1,000 kilometers reached the acme of fighting and seemed with elementary force to be approaching its crisis.

"However, toward the end of July and the beginning of August a decisive turn of events, hardly expected by the enemy, came about. At this time, certain measures were beginning to take effect which had been put into operation by Field-Marshal Model, Commander-in-Chief of the Central Front sector which was particularly affected, and Colonel General Heinz Guderian as the new Chief of Staff of the Army. The German formations were systematically combined in fighting groups and launched strong counter-thrusts. The endangered front sectors were reinforced by a large-scale regrouping of the formations and the bringing up of fresh formations.

"Disengaging movements were organized in such a manner that they exhausted the enemy forces, inflicting constantly increasing losses and, at last, resulting in the establishment of a closed front."

SOVIET DRIVE FAILS ON DNIESTER FRONT WITH LOSS OF TANKS

German Batteries Shelling Red Army Concentrations in Dandalaksha Sector

Domei

BERLIN, August 21.—No decisive changes developed on the Eastern Front within the past 48 hours from the opening up of the expected large-scale Soviet offensive in the southern sector.

This attack, however, suffered a severe setback on the first day of its commencement. According to incomplete reports, the Soviet lost 52 tanks of which nine were destroyed by low-flying Luftwaffe formations while the rest were smashed by ground units.

German military authorities pointed out that the Soviet gains on the first day of the offensive were immaterial while the majority of the attacks on the Dniester and between the Pruth and the Sereth collapsed even before reaching the German positions.

On the extreme northern front, breaking a long spell of almost complete quiet, lively fighting developed yesterday. In the Dandalaksha sector, German batteries began shelling the Soviet concentrations which were evidently massed there to reconquer the dominating height which was taken by storm by the Germans on the previous day.

In the Louhi sector, the Soviets attacked German lines incessantly but were repulsed while on the narrow Fisher peninsula, artillery and mortar fire was intensified by both sides.

Meanwhile, focal points of Soviet operations in the southern sector was southeast of Tiraspol and northeast of Jassy where they stormed German positions with four or five divisions. The German forces there are at present reverting to counter-measures, and, according to the German military spokesman, will soon make themselves felt.

Fighting to the east of the Mieliec-Baranov sector and farther north by the East Prussian frontier continued while in the Vilkovischken area the Soviets, despite hard attempts, were unable to gain ground.

Soviets Evacuate Takums

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—Moscow confirmed tonight that the Soviet troops had withdrawn from the town of Takums, 33 miles west of Riga, in the area where the Germans said they had reestablished contact with two German Baltic armies which had been cut off.

Roosevelt's Ambitious Aim To Dominate World Is Bared

'We Must Be Ready for Continuous Participation in Affairs of Every Continent and Throughout Seven Seas,' Says Saturday Evening Post Writer

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, August 21.—Revealing President Roosevelt's ambition to dominate the world, Demaree Bess writing in the Saturday Evening Post of May 27, declared that as the United States will have to act as a balance wheel between Britain and the Soviet Union in Roosevelt's "great design" for a Three-Power World, "we must be prepared for a continuous participation in the affairs of every continent and throughout the seven seas. Bess's article follows:

We have had to wait for a long time to find what really happened at Teheran. Until the publication of the two articles by Forrest Davis in the last two issues of the Post, (which will be found on P. 4 of this paper today—Ed.) we had no credible insight into the intimate conversations that had taken place between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin. Yet, it is those conversations and not the official communiques which explain almost every important trend in world's politics during the past six months.

Now, at last, we are informed that Roosevelt, who had been accused of having no foreign policy, has a "great design," which is only remotely connected with the generalities of the Atlantic Charter and the "four freedoms." The postwar world, as Roosevelt views it, will be a close association of the United Nations, 11 of whom will be dependent upon the wisdom and goodwill of the Three Great Powers. The function of the United States in this triumvirate will be to serve as a balance wheel between the two others. This "great design," however, stands or falls upon the prospect that Russia can be lured back into the "family of nations."

Exacted Big Price

At the Teheran Conference, Roosevelt made concessions to Premier Stalin, which cancelled all our previous designs for Europe which had been laboriously constructed in London since 1939. However, most of the Americans did not appreciate what the concord at Teheran has cost us and will continue to cost us. We know that Stalin exacted a big price from us at Teheran. He insisted that Russia is entitled to make her own territorial adjustments in Eastern Europe without regard to the "no territorial aggrandizement" pledge of the Atlantic Charter or the glowing promises of the "four freedoms." And Roosevelt, who is also determined to avoid premature decisions, refused to come to grips with Stalin's claims. Thus we were tentatively committed at Teheran to a policy of working in harmony with Russia and Britain, and of making every "reasonable compromise."

So far as Britain is concerned, we have tacitly undertaken to support the British and the Western Europe colonial system. So far as Russia is concerned, we have tacitly conceded all the claims she has presented concerning Eastern Europe. The potential sources of conflict between Britain and Russia are numerous and persistent. The function which Roosevelt assumed at Teheran was to resolve not only our own disagreements with Britain and with Russia, but also all potential British-Russian disputes. Obviously, the United States is to act as a permanent balance wheel between Britain and Russia with the result that we must be prepared for a continuous participation in the affairs of every continent and throughout the seven seas. For this purpose, we shall require a permanent, powerful military establishment and a world-wide economic control system under Government control, far more powerful and more extensive than the Americans have proved willing to support in the past.

Accumulated evidence of the past few years suggests that this plan of a Three-Power World has taken shape very gradually in the President's mind. Certainly, he was not aware of Russia's importance to his scheme of things in 1939, when he vigorously denounced Russia's attack upon Finland and Russia's share in the partition of Poland. Nor had his ideas crystallized in 1940, when his Administration refused to recognize Russia's absorption of the three little Baltic States. The position our Government assumed at that time has since proved very embarrassing, because it has been difficult to abandon it gracefully. This being an election year it would be a mistake just now for the Administration to approve European settlements which may antagonize the voters of European descent.

Teheran Changed Everything

On paper, Roosevelt conceded nothing at Teheran. On paper, there has been no change at all in our relations with our two major allies or with any of the smaller countries of Europe. Nevertheless, Teheran changed everything, because of the tactics employed by Roosevelt at that conference. In his eagerness to win Stalin's confidence, our President quickly passed over any question which the Soviet Premier did not care to discuss. This amicable attitude of Roosevelt's was interpreted as a tacit understanding and Stalin's subsequent actions have demonstrated his reliance upon that understanding.

When Roosevelt did not challenge Russia's claims in Eastern Europe, and when he did not protest against Stalin's interpretation of the Atlantic Charter as applied to Russia's border regions, the settlement issue regarding Eastern Europe as far as the United States is concerned, went by default. The President's tactics not only decided the question of the Baltic States in Russia's favor but also assented in her recovery of those portions of Poland and Rumania which she had annexed in 1939 and 1940.

Encouraged by this attitude, Stalin began to make his aggressive policy felt in Jugoslavia and Greece, in Czechoslovakia and Poland, in Turkey and Bulgaria and even in Italy and France.

All these developments have aroused distrust in England. The British leaders today disagree among themselves about these concessions to Russia. The British viewpoint was expressed in the monthly review, 19th Century and After, in its issue of September, 1943. The editor of that periodical declared, "To be the master of Eastern Europe is to be the master of all Europe. If England were to abdicate in Eastern Europe she would be abdicating in all Europe. Such a policy would lead her to isolation; it would destroy British ascendency in the Near and Middle East; it would be placing the Balkans and the Straits there under one Power which would bring the British command of the Mediterranean to an end. It would isolate Turkey and eliminate the British influence in Iraq and Iran, and threaten the security of India and the Persian Gulf. It would also compel England to reconsider her attitude toward Germany.

Placed on New Basis

When the Eastern Europe questions were settled by default at Teheran, and settled in Stalin's favor, the plans for a postwar world were placed upon an entirely new basis. The Big Three agreed that his new world must be constructed upon the foundation of a three-nation military and economic balance of power. This is the kind of world which the British Government apparently has decided as inevitable. Because Roosevelt sided with Stalin, the British Prime Minister was compelled to alter his own policy at Teheran. It has become increasingly apparent that Russia and Britain have entered into an understanding which has placed Eastern Europe into the Russian sphere of influence.

While our allies are thus realistically going ahead to reach a clear understanding, our own Government is still withholding its formal approval of the European settlements. Two things have combined to prevent Roosevelt from clearing up our official attitude now. In the first place, he is hampered by a formula which antedates his own Administration—our doctrine of non-recognition of territorial gains acquired by force. In the second place, the President has to consider the coming election.

Meanwhile, Churchill has been bitterly assailed in the House of Commons for conceding too much to Russia at Teheran and his political position has been weakened, especially in his own Conservative Party. A feeling has grown in England that Russia's policy in Eastern Europe compels the British Empire to take a counter-measure, even to the extent of revising Britain's attitude toward Germany when the current war ends. And those Englishmen who have assumed this stand are assured of a considerable support in other countries in Western Europe.

In face of this situation, Roosevelt is watching events, calmly confident that his "great design" will overcome all the obstacles. He is still prepared to risk everything upon the prospect that Russia, once she has been brought back into the "family of nations" will prove to be cooperative in the postwar world. He still feels that the United States can serve as a balance wheel between the Soviet Union and the British Empire, swinging first to one side and then to the other to adjust the balance, while all the smaller countries will eventually be admitted to their proper places in this Three-Power World.

Is Called a Gambler

Roosevelt has thus arrived at a position which can be compared with Wilson's position in 1919 at the time of the Versailles Conference. Like Wilson, Roosevelt has placed his hopes for world security upon a single central idea and this idea has been molded by the progress of the war itself, just as Wilson's idea was molded by the first World War. Wilson and Roosevelt, although so different in character, temperament and background, have proved to share one outstanding characteristic. Both turned out to be great gamblers and both staked the future of the United States and of world peace upon a single idea.

Wilson went to Paris in 1919 armed with his "fourteen points." One after another, these points were whittled away and discarded altogether in order to induce the statesmen of other nations to accept the League of Nations—an organization which Wilson counted upon to settle everything in due course. Roosevelt has devised a substitute for the idea of the League. As far as he has the power to do so, our President has committed the American people to a world system based upon a three-power combination, and just as Wilson compromised his "fourteen points," Roosevelt has compromised the Atlantic Charter.

However, there are sincere men in this country and in other countries who do not share Roosevelt's ideas. A formidable opposition has already developed to every hint and suggestion of the Three-Power World. Some of the critics think that the Three-Power combination is pernicious because it conflicts with their own schemes for "collective security;" others think the plan is impossible, because the three nations concerned are rooted in fundamentally different economic and political principles.

And now comes the question, can we afford to pay the price for Russia's and Britain's cooperation in the Three-Power World? This is the essential question which the American voters are being called upon to decide at the coming election. For it is evident that Roosevelt's eagerness to lure Russia back into the "Family of Nations" now overshadows every other idea in his mind. It is obvious that his "great design" will be as vital an issue in the coming election as the war issue was during the 1940 presidential campaign.

It has brought us to the Three-Power World which is viewed as the foundation for the future world peace and for some kind of security for all the nations. It casts the American people into a difficult role, a role with which we are entirely unfamiliar. Nothing in our history has prepared us to act as a balance wheel in a balance of world power and our system of Government was not designed to facilitate our performance of this role. The stresses and strains of the recent months reflect difficulties of readjustment. The shape of this world began to change long before Forrestal Davis clarified the President's "great design" for us. Under the pressure of events and clearly defined objectives of our allies it has become increasingly difficult to conceal the trend of world developments behind the obsolete slogans and outmoded principles.

At any rate it is all to the good that we have an opportunity to study the President's "great design" before the coming election. That is true because whatever prospects the scheme may hold for the future, it cannot possibly succeed without widespread understanding and approval. Above all, it cannot succeed unless the American people appreciate the price which has already been paid for it and are persuaded that it is worth all additional payments which must be paid in the future.

ARGENTINA'S SPLIT WITH U.S. WIDENING; YANK POLICY IS HIT

Selfish American Policy Toward Latin America Unmasked, Says Newspaper Cabildo

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—Due to the Washington Government's increasing unscrupulous pressure on Argentina, American-Argentine relations are daily becoming aggravated, says a Buenos Aires dispatch received here. According to the same dispatch, the Argentine newspaper, Cabildo, severely denouncing America's policy toward various Latin American nations, today editorially declared as follows:

"The United States is plotting to place all Latin American nations under her control at the termination of the present war, thus, forcing out any resistance against her by these nations. Such a malicious American ambition is becoming apparent day after day, and we can already see what attitude the United States is going to assume toward various Latin American nations in the future.

"It can be readily imagined what fate awaits the future of various Latin American nations if such a rule, that only the laws of the strong are effective, were to be established on the American continent. The so-called Pan-American policy, which the United States advocates, has taken off its mask and begun to reveal its dreadful poison-fang. The United States, on the plea of protecting the freedom of various Latin American nations, is making humilating demands which are absolutely unacceptable to them. Every, single Latin American nation will fight against such American intimidations. The time has come when a good-neighbor policy in the real sense of the word, not such a policy as pursued by the United States, must commence its effective activities. Various Latin American nations will have to defend themselves, and there is no doubt that they will surely do so."

Burma Foreign Policy Will Not Be Changed, Declares Thakin Mya

Domei

RANGOON, August 22.—"Burma's foreign policy will not undergo any change," declared Deputy Prime Minister Thakin Mya in a statement issued yesterday on his concurrent assumption of the Foreign Portfolio following the recent appointment of Foreign Minister Thakin Nu as Secretary-General of the Greater Burma Association. The Deputy Prime Minister declared that he would follow his predecessor's policy and execute it with renewed zeal and strive to promote the cordial relations existing between Burma and other Greater East Asiatic countries thereby consolidating still further the unity of Greater East Asia.

PEARL HARBOR ROW REVIVED IN HOUSE

Representative Denounces Roberts Report as Concealing Truth of Debacle

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—Reviving again the thorny controversy concerning the responsibility for the Pearl Harbor debacle Representative Ralph Church, Republican from Illinois, told the House today that when the full story of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor is told it will "shock the world" and added "Washington was to blame," according to a Washington dispatch.

Church spoke in connection with a public letter addressed to Senator Harry Truman of Missouri by Rear-Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, who was removed from active command after the Pearl Harbor disaster; which charged that a magazine article written by Truman contained false statements and also declared that the report compiled by Justice Owen J. Roberts of the Supreme Court "does not contain the basic truths of the Pearl Harbor catastrophe."

Church said that "the Roberts report is nothing more than a political document. It was designed to allay the public clamor for information as to the party or parties responsible for our armed forces being taken by surprise. It was designed not to present the truth, but to prevent the people from knowing the truth.

"I am personally convinced," Church further added, "and I believe that a true investigation will substantiate me, that the people really responsible for the Pearl Harbor catastrophe were here in Washington on December 7, and not in the Pacific. How can one otherwise explain the unwillingness of the Administration to hold the court-martial of General Short and Rear-Admiral Kimmel."

He went on to describe another "interesting development which is beyond understanding," as he termed it. Church recalled that "two privates operating a director unit sent a message to headquarters that planes were approaching and they were told by the lieutenant who received the message to forget it." Church pointed out cynically, "that same Lieutenant, one Kermit A. Tyler, is today a lieutenant-colonel. Think of it, an officer who obviously was not alert at the time of Pearl Harbor has subsequently been promoted by the army to rank of lieutenant-colonel. It is beyond understanding."

Rear-Admiral Kimmel's letter to Truman stated that the Roberts report "does not contain the basic truths of the Pearl Harbor catastrophe," and protesting that the article in Colliers by Truman "contained false statements" he asked Truman that "you refrain from repeating charges based on evidence that has never met with the test of public scrutiny."

He continued, "your innuendo that General Short and I were not on speaking terms is not true. Your statements alleging failure to cooperate and coordinate our efforts are equally false.

"I ask for nothing more than an end to untruths and half truths about this matter, until the entire story is given to our people, who, I am convinced, will be amazed by the truth."

TERRIFIC STRUGGLE ADDING CASUALTIES TO TINIAN INVADERS

Gallant Night Attacks Continued by Japanese—Foe Intensifies Air, Sea Blastings

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 22.—Continuing furious fighting by taking advantage of their surroundings, Japanese Units on Tinian Island are inflicting terrific losses upon the enemy at various places.

Meanwhile, enemy planes bombed the southern part of the island during the night of August 20. Furious enemy bombardments from the sea area were also intensified during the same night while more than 100 flare bombs lighted up the firing lines.

In the face of these heavy enemy activities, the Japanese Units, in storming night attacks, are still fighting gallantly.

Six Downed at Truk

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 22.—Closely cooperating, Japanese Air and Land Units on Truk Island shot down or destroyed six enemy planes out of a total of about 30 four-engined bombers that attacked the island yesterday morning. In addition, the Japanese Forces succeeded in inflicting heavy damage upon the other raiders who fled in confusion.

A unit of about 20 B-24 bombers attacked our position on Yap Island yesterday afternoon. Japanese Forces stationed on the island counter-attacked and repulsed all the raiders.

Foe Raider Smashed

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, August 22.—Japanese Units shot down one plane when they intercepted about 40 small-sized anti-Axis aircraft that made an abortive daylight attack on the southern part of Bougainville Island on August 20.

Meanwhile, on the same day, another formation of about 50 small-sized enemy planes attacked Manokwari in the western part of New Guinea Island. Failing to make an effective raid, all the enemy invaders fled.

U.S. Casualties Bared

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—The anti-Axis military authorities in the southwestern Pacific area, announced on August 15 that the anti-Axis forces had suffered 1,307 casualties in the vicinity of Eitape on New Guinea Island, according to a Sidney dispatch.

British Musician Dies

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 21.—Sir Henry Wood, 75, famous English musician, who was the conductor of British concerts for 50 years, died in England today, according to a B.B.C. broadcast from London.

BURMA BODY'S AIM BARED BY BA MAW

Organ Will Spur War Effort And Fight to Retain Liberty, Says Prime Minister

Domei

RANGOON, August 21.—Head of State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw of Burma, in an interview with Japanese and Burmese pressmen at his official residence yesterday, made a formal announcement regarding the Greater Burma Association which was organized on August 1 and of which he has assumed the presidency.

Prime Minister Ba Maw declared that the Greater Burma Association was not a political but a national organization whose membership comprised the 16,000,000 people of Burma and that it aimed at ensuring Burma's permanent independence.

Unlike all other organizations and movements in Burma, the Greater Burma Association is neither political nor partisan but purely national in its character, Prime Minister Ba Maw declared, adding that, accordingly, it aims at unifying and organizing the Burmese nation for one national objective regardless of the political, social and religious differences among individuals. "With the establishment of this organ to unify the various different races within the borders of Burma and thus to create a greater Burmese people," Dr. Ba Maw asserted, "the curtain has fallen on the past history of Burma and a new history has begun."

Every Burmese Is Member

With regard to the organization of the Greater Burma Association, Prime Minister Ba Maw explained that the systems of the National Service Corps and civil defense organizations as well as of the now defunct Dobama Synyetha would be utilized for the new body, with some revisions. Declaring that the Association's membership will comprise the entire Burmese nation, the Burmese leader said that the ancient administrative system of 10 households constituted the smallest unit of the organ, and that above this unit will be formed a group comprising 100 households. Rural and urban committees stand above these minor units and at the top of the whole system is the All-Burma Central Secretariat which is under the leadership of a Secretary-General.

As for the presidency, Dr. Ba Maw stated that anybody who commanded the confidence of the nation would be appointed to the post and that the Head of State would not necessarily be the President. Although, this time, the Head of State has assumed the presidency, he was appointed to the post not as Head of State but as Dr. Ba Maw recommended by the directorate of the Association. In using authority, Dr. Ba Maw stated that national interests would be held more important than any other consideration.

Dr. Ba Maw further explained that a Minister Without Portfolio would assume the Secretary-Generalship of the Association and that he would strive to make closer the relations between the Government and people. The unification of the Administration and the Greater Burma Association is a temporary measure required by wartime necessities, however, and, after the war, the body will acquire its nature of a purely national movement organ, it was said.

Will Undergo Training

The leadership of the organization will be taken, for the time being, by 10,000 people selected from among those who actually participated in Burma's independence movement and the members of the National Service Corps, the Dobama Synyetha Party and the East Asia Youth Association, who will undergo a three-month training. In the future, Dr. Ba Maw said, training of leaders on a larger scale will be undertaken. The principle of leadership is to carry out a forceful national movement by able people and intelligent leaders and with pertinent systems.

The objective of the Greater Burma Association is to fight for the retention of Burma's freedom and, accordingly, the body has no political purpose. Its activities will be concentrated on the strengthening of the civilian defense system, bolstering of people's efforts for the prosecution of the war and ensuring public welfare during wartime. The Association will undertake as its principal mission the boosting of the people's potential strength toward the war effort.

Explaining the activities already undertaken by the Association, Head of State Ba Maw stated that the national registration system had been put into operation by utilizing the existing national 10-household system so that not a single Burmese will remain idle and the whole country geared to achieve final victory.

Press Comments

Tuesday, August 22

THE JAPANESE FIGHTING CONSCIOUSNESS

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The U.S. Air Force in China has raided North Kyushu again. However, our strong anti-aircraft forces engaged him and after achieving great results, repulsed him.

In contrast with the previous raids which were all night-bombing attacks, this time the enemy came in daytime. It can thus be seen that these raids by the U.S. Air Force in China have outgrown the stage of guerrilla warfare.

The second point requiring attention is the fact that whereas none of the previous raids employed more than 20 planes, on August 20 the enemy came in daytime in formations of altogether about 80 planes and employed about another 20 planes for another attack the same night. Although we do not know precisely the extent to which the enemy's air force in China has been strengthened, it is evident from the recent raid that the enemy is able to muster between 60 and 80 planes for an attack, covering the distance of more than 2,000 kilometers from his bases either at Chengtu or at Enshih to North Kyushu.

The enemy has suffered great losses in his previous raids on Japan Proper as well as against Manchoukuo. The Ledo Road for which the enemy has been struggling with all his might was cut by our forces on the Yunnan border and its reopening will definitely not be allowed. But the so-called India-China air route connecting Tinsukia on the Indian border with Chungking has recently augmented its transportation capacity. The monthly capacity is reported to be from 15,000 to 20,000 tons.

In encountering the enemy's daytime raid on August 20, our anti-aircraft units achieved the result of 23 enemy planes downed. It was announced that this number included three planes downed by the body-crash tactics of our men. This indeed is a manifestation of the fiercest fighting spirit, the greatest spirit of service to the State. If we compare this with the spirit of the American soldiers who attempted to save themselves by bailing out of their planes, the difference is indeed as between heaven and earth. In the air over North Kyushu and in broad daylight, the fundamental difference between Japanese and American fighting consciousness has been demonstrated to us. We have been enabled to grasp the clear conviction that if we 100 million people resolutely show the same fighting consciousness as our Wild Eagles, then no matter what strategies the enemy air force may employ from land or sea, we shall be able to defend ourselves, crush the foe, and protect the soil of our Empire.

INTENSIFICATION OF EUROPEAN WAR AND DECISIVE WAR IN EAST ASIA

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—Any observer of the European war fronts must be struck with wonder and admiration at the amazing power of the Germans in putting up their hard struggles and valiant fighting. Their national unity and inflexible fiery fighting spirit cannot but arouse our highest admiration. The cries of the enemies are already heard near Paris and Warsaw. American army forces and French rebel forces have closed in upon Toulon, and the war situation on the Italian front is not necessarily favorable to the Germans. But Fuehrer Hitler and the entire German army exhibit an increasingly high morale. The entire German nation has established a complete preparedness to carry out a general charge against the enemies.

In the last European war Germany had to fight America, Britain and Russia, and Italy and Japan as well. As against that bitter experience, the present burden which Germany has to bear is obviously much less heavy. Judging merely from the present war situation, the general political situation in Europe does not as yet show any sign of deciding Germany's fate.

We pray day and night for the final victory of the Germans. No one should pin his hopes only on each turn of events in Europe. Even if America and Britain were to concentrate their whole might against us, we shall smilingly accept their challenge with an ever firmer determination to annihilate them.

The American air force has begun to stage in succession full-fledged air raids of our homeland. The enemy design is not restricted to the raiding of North Kyushu or the Chugoku area. He is seeking to attack also Nagoya, Osaka and Tokyo. The five raids on western Japan already carried out are nothing more than a preparatory action. Probably elated by the favorable development of the war situation in Europe, the enemy will come day and night to the middle and eastern parts of Japan with several hundred or even thousands of planes. This should be expected as a certainty.

However, let him come. The real war is on from now. There can be no victory without fighting. The grimmer the fighting, the brighter the glory of victory.

U.S. FARMERS TAKE ANTI-NIPPON MOVE

Adopt Resolution to Prohibit Japanese-Americans From Returning to Pacific Coast

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—Representatives of the Farmers' Association which has a total membership of 125,000 in five Western States of Oregon, California, Washington, Idaho and Montana today at Portland adopted the resolution that all the Americans of Japanese ancestry hereafter be prohibited from returning to their homes in the Pacific coast states, according to a Portland, Oregon dispatch.

Referring to the several tens of thousands of Japanese-Americans on the Pacific coast who were sent inland immediately following the outbreak of the present war, the Association pointed out that although the U.S. Wartime Relocation Board authorities were spreading propaganda to create general sympathy toward these elements from the standpoint of manpower shortage, the Japanese are a race which cannot live harmoniously with the Americans.

Bard Replies to Protest

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—Replying to the Civil Liberties Union's letter to the naval authorities yesterday protesting against the U.S. Navy Department's refusal to induct Japanese Americans into its forces since the beginning of the war, Ralph Bard, Undersecretary of the Navy, today made the statement that the Navy will continue to keep out Japanese Americans from its forces, according to a Washington dispatch.

He explained that to induct these men into the naval forces during wartime will produce racial problems which would be beyond the power of the authorities to settle.

Morgenthau Back in U.S.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 21.—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, has just returned to Washington from a visit to England and the battle areas in northern France, according to a Washington dispatch.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 21

In the Normandy area, our divisions in the area north of Argentan after embittered fighting have broken through the enemy barrier position toward the northeast and established contact with a counter-attacking German panzer group. Strong enemy attacks against our defensive front in the Dives and Vire sectors were smashed and at some places our counter-attacks are still in progress.

Between the Eure and the Seine, the enemy is pressing forward toward the north, while enemy spearheads were smashed at Pacy-Vernon. In the area east and northeast of Chartres, the enemy maintained his pressure against the middle Seine but failed to gain further ground.

In the mountain territory north of Toulon, the enemy with strong forces is attacking toward the west and northwest and heavy fighting is in progress. Our coastal batteries of the naval command set on fire one enemy battleship and one cruiser in the waters off Toulon, while an enemy destroyer and two torpedo-boats were also damaged.

The retaliation fire on London is continued day and night.

In Italy, the enemy in the sector of the Adriatic coast yesterday continued his attacks during the whole day. The hills around Cerassa which were temporarily lost were retaken in a counter-thrust.

At the Eastern Front, the Soviets have now extended their big attacks to the southern sector. The enemy strongly supported by battleplane formations launched an attack south of Tiraspol and north of Jassy and embittered fighting is going on in both sectors.

In the Carpathian forefield, southwest of Mielec, in the Vistula bridgeheads, west of Baranov, west of Lublin and southeast of Varka, all Soviet attacks were repulsed or checked after heavy fighting.

Northeast of Warsaw, all Soviet attempts at breaking through toward the Bug were checked deep in our positions and hard defensive fighting is being continued south of Vilkovishken and at Shaken.

In Latvia, our panzer formations pushing forward beyond Tuckum have re-established their temporarily lost contact with our army units fighting in Kruland where the fighting was supported by our naval formations. All Soviet attempts to widen their salients west of Modon and west of Lake Pleskau were frustrated by stubborn resistance of our divisions and a major number of enemy tanks was destroyed.

The Luftwaffe at the focal points effectively participated in the ground fighting and inflicted heavy losses in men and material on the enemy. Over the Eastern Front yesterday, 41 enemy aircraft were downed by our defense.

Enemy bomber formations yesterday made daylight attacks on some places in southeastern Germany and Hungary. Last night some enemy aircraft dropped bombs on the upper Danube area and our A.A.-defenses downed 15 enemy bombers which participated in this attack.

Germans Now Using 4-Engined Bombers; Rocket Fighter Planes Feared by Enemy

Domei

BERLIN, August 21.—The German Luftwaffe which hitherto employed only twin-motored machines for long-distance raids now uses also four-engined bombers, it was revealed in the army newspaper "Front Und Heimat."

The newspaper published photographs of the new four-engined Heinkel fighter-bombers "HE 177" which are equipped with four motors each capable of producing 2,400 horse-power. The motors are arranged in tandem fashion one pair pulling and one pair pushing so that the machine appears to be only twin-motored. The plane has a wing span of 32 meters and is capable of carrying a considerable bomb-load, the exact amount, however, of which is kept secret.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 20.—Three crews of the United States fighter planes who encountered new German rocket-propelled fighter planes in their recent raids on German cities described the dreadful capacity of the new German fighters as follows, according to London reports:

"We attacked the new rocket-planes of Germany face to face, and made them retreat. The wings of the rocket-plane is in an acute angle to the body. Its short tail is thicker than that of the Thunderbolt. It flies like a bat. Its speed is tremendous, and flies, drawing a line of white smoke behind. The rocket-propelling equipment is used only when a great speed is required, and in other times it only glides. The upper side of the body, above the pilot's seat, is covered with glass. As the rocket-plane is propelled by a jetting force, like the flying-meteor, we call it 'Jetty.'"

EX-BULGAR PREMIER BACKS REICH STAND

Denies Berlin Uninterested in Bulgaria as Charged by Certain Parliament Speakers

Domei

BERLIN, August 21.—Stressing that should Germany lose the war "whole Europe will be lost," Alexander Tzankov, former Bulgarian Premier, admonished certain speakers in the Parliament today for blaming Germany as not being interested in Bulgaria.

Speaking on the third day of the session of the Bulgarian Parliament, Mr. Tzankov blamed the lack of political education and leadership for the present disunion in Bulgaria. He said that he had always backed the King in foreign political affairs, but he learned with consternation that some people regarded the new government and their Premier as a Bulgarian "Badoglio."

The former Premier charged that some speakers blamed Germany for not being interested in Bulgaria and explained that this was not true at all. He emphasized that though Bulgaria did not want to enter the war, Germany returned Thrace to Bulgaria and saw to it that South Dobinja was returned to Bulgaria.

"Did not all of us welcome these gifts and were we not surprised when we also received Macedonia later?" Mr. Tzankov asked adding, "Is there any reason for us to sever relations with Germany?" Mr. Tzankov answered emphatically, "No, since by doing so we should dispose of our last trump card."

He concluded with the conviction that "German soldiers will never lose this war, they will never capitulate. Should Germany lose this war, whole Europe would be lost," he declared.

A.F.L. POLICY CHANGED

Will Not Penalize Workers for Working Over Time

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 21.—As the follow-up on the Government's seizure of 99 more machine shops in the San Francisco Bay area, the American Federation of Labor issued a statement of policy, according to a San Francisco dispatch. The statement of the A.F. of L. declared that no man or woman will be penalized by the Federation for working over time in any shop, under government control or otherwise, and asked individuals to comply.

Navy Seizes Plants

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—President Roosevelt took over five steamship manufacturing plants in the neighborhood of San Francisco, which had been paralyzed by the strike started by mechanics belonging to the Labor Union, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

However, since this step has on the contrary resulted in aggravating the strike, Roosevelt today ordered James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, to take over and operate the 99 plants on strike, the dispatch added.

F.D.R. TO MEET CHURCHILL

Plans Conference in London Before Presidential Election

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—President Roosevelt is reportedly pushing on preparations to meet Prime Minister Winston Churchill before the Presidential election in November, says a Washington dispatch. The same report states that they would perhaps meet in London.

However, according to another Washington dispatch, Stephen Early, Roosevelt's secretary, is said to have declared: "The rumored conference between the President and Prime Minister Churchill has not yet taken any concrete shape."

3-POWER MEETING OPENED IN AMERICA

Hull Speaks on Necessity of Resorting to Force to Maintain Peace

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—The first meeting of the so-called Washington conversations on International Organization, was opened by representatives of the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain this morning at Dumbarton Oaks near Washington attended by Edward Stettinius, U.S. Undersecretary of State, Sir Alexander Cadogan, British Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, according to a Washington dispatch.

Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, made the opening speech which in gist was as follows:

"An international organization is necessary to insure world peace. Therefore, it is also necessary to resort even to combined force if the necessity requires or to enhance the amicable relations among nations to insure peace and safety in order to settle international disputes. These measures must form the foundation of the international organization.

"This meeting will be followed by another meeting among the United States, Great Britain, and Chungking representatives and what is decided at both of these meetings will be made known to all the anti-Axis nations."

U.S. TERRITORIAL AIMS REVEALED BY CONNALLY

Says America Should Acquire Title to All Isles Vital For Future Defense

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—Chairman Tom Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee expressed the view today that the United States should acquire title to or loan-lease possession of "all islands necessary for its future defense," according to a Washington dispatch.

He held that "military considerations should decide all our negotiations with other countries in the future concerning the disposal of territory." He stated that "all islands in the Pacific taken from Japan must be subject to continued American occupation even in the future."

Senator Carl A. Hatch, Democrat from New Mexico, also asserted that he wanted the United States to have all the bases "necessary for her own safety and just as much ownership and control as possible."

Present tendencies are that the greater part of the Senators, especially those on the Foreign Relations Committee, despite oppositionists who voice the opinion that such assertions reveal too bluntly American imperialism, favor the MacKeller plan demanding American acquisition of islands in the Pacific and the Caribbean Sea. This plan has been submitted to the Senate and it is believed almost certain to be passed.

Massigli to See Eden

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 21.—Rene Massigli, Foreign Minister of the French Committee for National Liberation, arrived in London yesterday and is reportedly scheduled to meet British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today, according to a London dispatch. Meanwhile, it is reported that Eden returned to London after meeting General Dwight Eisenhower, General Bernard L. Montgomery and the French rebel army commander on the Normandy front. All these indicate that the United States and Britain will probably conclude an agreement with the French Committee for National Liberation on the civil administration in the occupied areas in France.

JAPANESE SUBS BAG 2 ENEMY CARRIERS

Daring Operations in June Told; Large Foe Battleship Is Also Sunk

By M. TAKAMORO
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE.—Fully manifesting the indomitable fighting spirit of Japanese submarine crews, our undersea craft sank one large enemy aircraft carrier of the Wasp type on the evening of June 16 in the waters off Rota Island in the Mariana Group and also sent another to a waterly grave on the evening of June 30.

Ever active, our undersea craft have been playing a vital role in the war. In the Mariana area, our submarines have been engaged in most difficult warfare and have already sunk many enemy vessels. On June 16, when the enemy bombarded Omiyajima Island a Japanese submarine sank one 45,000-ton enemy battleship of the Iowa type in broad daylight and routed the others.

Among many other feats accomplished in the Mariana area by our submarines, the following two instances are recounted.

As soon as the enemy vessels appeared in the Mariana area, the Commander of our Submarine Unit ordered his men to prepare for action. On the evening of June 16, our Submarine Unit detected an enemy task force consisting of battleships and aircraft carriers in the waters some 100 kilometers west of Rota Island.

Due to the rapid improvement of radio detectors and sound locators it has become exceedingly difficult to approach enemy vessels undetected. In anticipation of all kinds of perils, however, our Submarine Commander ordered his unit to dash forward toward the approaching enemy vessels.

The carrier marked as our target was a large-sized ship of the Wasp type. The time was ripe. "Shoot" came the order. Several torpedoes sped through the water toward their objective. A few seconds passed, then the sounds of detonations were heard. It seemed a pity that the sinking of the carrier could not be witnessed through the periscope as the submarine had to sink deeper to get out of the range of depth charges released soon after by the enemy.

Again on June 30, a Japanese submarine in the waters around the Marianas espied what seemed like an enemy carrier on the eastern side of Saipan at about 8 p.m. In a bold close-up attack, our undersea craft released its torpedoes. The carrier was soon ablaze. The Japanese Forces on Saipan could see the blaze, and, as they watched, the carrier listed dangerously and was soon swallowed into the sea.

However, the Japanese submarine that had scored such brilliant results was attacked by the enemy. The vessel has not yet returned to its base.

NELSON BEING 'EXILED', U.S. CIRCLES COMMENT

F.D.R. Denies WPB Head's Mission to Chungking Means He Is Being 'Kicked in Teeth'

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—President Roosevelt's statement late Saturday night that Major-General Patrick J. Hurley and Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the National War Production Board, would leave shortly for Chungking as the president's representatives brought forth comments from around Washington to the effect that Nelson is being "exiled to China" since his recent sanction of an immediate gradual reconversion of war production facilities to civilian production so far as it does not interfere with war needs met with strong opposition from the navy and army authorities.

In this connection President Roosevelt made the statement that "the impression that Nelson's temporary mission to Chungking indicates a change in the policy in the war production board is entirely unfounded. Nelson was selected to go to Chungking with General Hurley on a most pressing mission. His mission is necessarily confidential.

Then expressing regret that he could not state further details, the President said that "those who charge that Nelson is being 'kicked in the teeth' will realize how wrong and unjust they have been and what a disservice they have rendered their country and Mr. Nelson personally when it is possible to tell the whole story."

King Emmanuel Reaches Rome

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—Ex-King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy arrived in Rome today, according to a Rome dispatch. The whereabouts of the ex-King since his proclamation of abdication have been strictly kept in secret, it is further reported.

India-Chungking Line Is Called 'Hell Route' By American Fliers

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 20.—"From sky to hell route"—is the name given by the Americans to the air transport line from India to Chungking which passes over unexplored mountain areas, writes a Life correspondent in New York, according to an A.P. report. Accusing the Chungking censorship of prohibiting the publication of reports on the flights made over this precarious route during the past two years, the correspondent pointed out that during this period, many American airmen have met with fatal accidents. "The losses suffered by the Americans on the India-Chungking airline," emphasized the correspondent, "are heavier than those suffered by any other non-combatant air organization in this war, and certainly greater than those suffered by many a fighting flying unit."

FOE IN NORTH CHINA GIVEN HEAVY BLOW

War Results of Nanking Forces Revealed

Domei

PEKING, August 21.—The composite war results obtained by the National Government's Peace Preservation Corps in North China, during the first half of this year follows:

Number of battles fought, 288; enemy strength encountered, 126,809; enemy bodies found on the battlefields, 5,184; enemy troops captured, 2,752.

Principal war trophies taken: 16 heavy and light machine-guns, 3,185 rifles, 358 revolvers, 5,173 hand-grenades and large quantities of ammunition, clothing and provisions.

Enemy Bandits Crushed

Domei

TSINGTAO, August 21.—Some 600 enemy bandits were dealt a heavy blow by the Nakanishi Attack Unit and a unit of the Peace Preservation Corps of the Nanking Government on August 17, in the course of a two-hour battle at Erhshihlipo, 80 kilometers northwest of Chuhsien.

The enemy abandoned 24 bodies on the battlefield, and the Japanese captured revolvers and other arms.

Simultaneously, the Yasuda Attack Unit encountered some 300 enemy bandits at a place, 12 kilometers northwest of Pingto and routed them toward the east. The enemy abandoned 10 bodies and our Forces captured seven rifles, 27 hand grenades and other weapons.

SHOCKS AWAITING ENEMIES

'Liberated' Europe Will Try to Free Itself From Liberators

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 21.—Attacking the consistent Anglo-American policy of favoring reactionary elements in Europe and steering away from liberals, an article entitled "Goodbye to Resolution" by Alarez del Ayo appearing in the New York weekly, Nation, predicts some profound shocks are awaiting American and British statesmen who have not understood how the war has made revolutionaries of the working peoples of the occupied lands, according to the News Chronicle.

"If we don't look out," the article says "we may be confronted after the war with the spectacle of the liberated countries of Europe struggling to free themselves from their liberators."

The Yasuda Bank Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)
HEAD OFFICE:
1, 1-chome, Ohtemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Capital Subscribed ¥160,000,000
Reserves ¥129,400,000
Chairman of the Board of Directors:
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
Director and President:
HISOMU SONOBE, Esq.
Executive Director:
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
Managing Directors:
AISAKU NAKAJIMA, Esq.
TOUJI URABE, Esq.
HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq.
TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq.
The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities foreign and domestic
Foreign Business:
Tokyo Head Office
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori.
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku.
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi.
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku.

AUSSIES TURN DOWN CURTIN'S PROGRAM

Referendum Asking Additional Post-War Power Is Rejected by People

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 21.—The latest count of votes in the Government's referendum shows that a majority of nearly a quarter of a million people voted against the Government's proposal to grant more power to the Commonwealth for a period of five years after the war, according to a dispatch received here.

The latest available figures for all Australia showed that 1,743,978 have voted against and 1,506,000 in favor of the Government's proposal.

A quarter of a million votes have yet to be counted, including those from service personnel and absentee voters. The final figures may not be available until Thursday or Friday, the dispatch said.

Following the people's rejection of the Government proposal, Premier John Curtin invited the Opposition to submit an alternative plan to constitutional reform. He said, "I understand that the advocates of the 'no votes' do stand for some form of constitutional amendment. We have put forward the proposal in which we believed in and it has been defeated. It now remains for those who opposed our plan but profess to have another to produce it. I will give careful and sympathetic consideration to any of their proposals."

Opposition leader Robert Gordon Menzies said that the Opposition considers that after the war there should be a meeting of a representatives' convention to consider the Constitution. He said, "I am convinced that the votes were not against constitutional revision. Most of those who were active in opposition to the Government's proposal will agree that after the war the structure of the Constitution should be revised."

Shichida, Sato Confer

Domei

MOSCOW, August 20.—Mototsune Shichida, Japanese Minister to Afghanistan, who had conferred here with Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, is reported to have left the Soviet capital today to return to his post in Kabul.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) ¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥152,250,000
PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA, S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi, S. Asada, Baron I. Morimura, T. Okubo, J. Okada, Viscount H. Kano, G. Kishinami, T. Ohmura, K. Itoh, N. Kawamura.
Head Office, Yokohama
BRANCHES & AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo.
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Macao, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 7 Ku), Pengpu, Shanghai, Shaohsing, Sasi, Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Maymyo, Mergui, Moulmein, Myingyan, Prome, Rangoon, [illegible], Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Kangsar, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Tandjoeng-Pinang (Shonan), Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Seumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Bogor, Djakarta (Stationsplein & Noordwijk) Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwokerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Soerabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Buroel, Kuala-Belait, [illegible] Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawau.
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney).
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

HEROIC AIR ACTIONS SMASH U.S. RAIDERS

Ramming Tactics Fully Display Traditional Fighting Quality Of Japanese Air Force

Fully manifesting the sterling qualities of the Japanese air fighters in intercepting about 80 enemy aircraft which attacked Kyushu and the western part of Chugoku district on Sunday afternoon and again early on the following day, Sergeant Shigeo Nobe downed three enemy planes, one by machine-gunning, another by crashing his plane against it, while the third was smashed in a collision with the crashed plane, and met heroic death. Simultaneously, Captain Koji Kobayashi downed two enemy machines, Captain Toshio Sasa, one, and Sergeant-Major Tatsuo Morimoto, three, according to the Mainichi.

Firmly confident of their skill and ability, the Japanese Fighter Unit at a certain base again scored brilliant results, by bringing down 23 of the B-29 bombers which had been vaunted as invincible by the enemy.

"Should you dare to come again, you will see what is in store for you,"—with this message to the enemy, the men of the Fighter Units were ready to encounter all raiders. Upon receipt of news at a certain hour on Sunday, that enemy aircraft were approaching northern Kyushu, our airmen took to the air and sped to meet the oncoming enemy formation.

A large enemy air echelon was detected over the waters at a certain point. Our planes pierced the enemy formation which immediately broke up. Dividing into several units, the raiders zigzagged their way through a curtain of Japanese fire.

Losing no time, Captain Sasa caught up with the enemy aircraft and crashed his plane against one of the enemy machines. Making sure of the fate of the enemy plane which plunged headlong into the water, he calmly landed on the southern coast of Tsushima by parachute without suffering a scratch, and cabled to the base informing of his achievement.

Raiders Become Confused

Irritated and confused, the enemy maneuvered their planes toward their destination, in groups of three or four in echelon formation. One unit, weaving its way through the Japanese planes and anti-aircraft fire, was seen heading straight for a certain point. There was no time to be lost. Just then, Sergeant Nobe circled in the air, simultaneously opening fire against the first enemy plane and brought it down. Immediately afterward, he crashed his plane head-on against the second enemy machine, and the next moment, a third enemy plane was seen to collide with the smashed second plane. Thus, hurling his plane against the enemy, Sergeant Nobe miraculously downed two enemy craft at one stroke. However he, too, met heroic death.

When Captain Kobayashi saw the self-blasting of Sergeant Nobe's plane, he moved in a retaliatory action. Speedily catching up with the enemy formation, he brought down one plane and giving a hot chase to the fleeing enemy, inflicted heavy damage on two of them of which one was soon ascertained to have plunged into the sea. Realizing that his plane was badly crippled, Captain Kobayashi made a forced landing at a certain place, but later that morning safely returned to the base.

Sergeant-Major Morimoto accounted for three enemy planes downed in the aerial duel. First, he encountered an enemy plane over Ashiya, but to his great regret, the enemy fled before he could open fire. However, luck was with him in the second encounter with a group of four enemy craft. Attacked furiously by Sergeant-Major Morimoto, the first enemy plane was smashed to bits in the air and disappeared under the surface of the water. Taken aback by the relentless attack, the remainder sought altitude, madly taking to their heels. Determined not to let them escape, he persistently pursued the enemy craft as far as over the area between Kokura and Hakata where he brought down another. Further chasing the remaining two, he furiously assaulted one of them and set it ablaze. Soon the damaged enemy plane was clearly seen tail-spinning toward the nearby mountain, in flames.

Due to the superb technique and paralleled fighting spirit of our airmen as well as the fearlessness of our men of Anti-Aircraft Units who had been undergoing strenuous training day and night, the Japanese mainland was safely protected against the enemy. Pledging to revenge the death of Sergeant Nobe, the Wild Eagles are now preparing for any kind of emergency under their commander.

Entire Nation Impressed

Deeply imprinted in the minds of all the Japanese is the vigorous fighting spirit of the heroes of the air, who met glorious deaths by ramming their planes against the enemy machines that raided northern Kyushu and the western part of Chugoku district on August 20. Of these valiant heroes, Sergeant-Major Mamoru Yamada, 27, was graduated from the Army Aviation School at Kumagaya and was an experienced flier. The other two, Sergeant Shigeo Nobe and Lance-Corporal Denzo Takagi, 24 and 20 years old respectively, were both graduates of the Army Youth's Air Corps, and the story of their noble sacrifice is all the more impressive on this account.

A fierce and unquenchable fighting spirit pulsates through the veins of the Wild Eagles who have passed through the rigorous Army Youth's Air Corps training. The story of their bravery and daring is not limited to the above instances only. There are others equally impressive, equally thrilling.

Sergeant Anabuki, whose glorious act of "taiatari" over the skies of Basein Bay on the Burma-Bengal border, was also graduated from the Army Youth's Air Corps. Two of the heroes of the northern Kyushu raid, this time, had also shared in the vigorous training and had been imbued with the fighting spirit of the Army Youth's Air Corps.

Heroic Ramming of Gigantic B-29 Raider By Intrepid Wild Eagle Vividly Described

"Will now ram my plane against enemy"—this cryptic radio m ssage was received at the XX Corps from one of the planes engaged in intercepting the U.S. raiders. A staff officer of the Corps stationed in western Japan, who witnessed the scene minutely from the very first describes in vivid details the gallan act of the Wild Eagles to a Mainichi reporter.

"At X minute of X hour on the afternoon of August 20, the correspondent was told, a formation of four enemy planes were spotted speeding eastward, heading for the skies above the fortifications.

"Just as the enemy formation reached the skies over XX, one of our planes, in close pursuit of the enemy swung in a big circle to the right at full speed, and, righting itself in a frontal attack, rammed itself against the giant body of the raider plane. It was a matter of an instant.

"The rammed enemy bomber immediately burst into flames and hurtled to the ground in a flaming mass. Our plane that had rammed the enemy was enveloped in the flames of the enemy plane and its form became indiscernable.

"On the verge of the supreme air action, our plane had radioed, 'Will now ram my plane against enemy,' and the message had been unmistakable received at the Corps.

"It was an act deliberately planned and executed. We watched this scene with our hearts in our mouths. We clenched our fists tightly and a hot fire surged though our breasts due to the tenseness of our emotions.

"Deep down in our heart, each one of us offered a fervent prayer and cried, 'Thank you. Well done!' Then with a shout, 'Don't let that plane make its sacrifice in vain!' the entire Corps was around to avenge the noble sacrifice. Later, it became known that the pilot of the plane was a young Wild Eagle, who had graduated from the Army Youths Air Corps."

BA HAN COMPLETES REPORT ON HIS TOUR

Will Submit Plans for Burma Reconstruction on Basis of Investigations in E. Asia

Domei

RANGOON, August 22.—Since his return home on July 2, Dr. Ba Han, Head of the Burmese Special Research Commission, had been compiling a report concerning the wartime conditions in various East Asiatic nations and detailed plans for the resuscitation and prosperity of Burma on the basis of his investigations in his recent tour, and as this was completed, he is to submit it to the Government. Meeting Japanese and Burmese reporters yesterday, he expressed his impressions of the tour as follows:

"The Japanese, fully cognizant of the fact that the War of Greater East Asia is Japan's life-or-death struggle, are exerting all their power toward its successful conclusion. However, we must bear in our minds that the current war not only concerns Japan's life or death but also the life or death of all East Asiatics. I believe that Japan's real power lies not in the power of every individual but in the total national strength which is mobilized for achieving one definite object.

"Importance should be placed in the economic policy in present Burma on the measure against inflation, and in order to solve this problem, the neighborhood unit rationing system now in practice in Japan can be adopted to a certain extent. In Japan now, no Japanese is thinking of his own profits or his individual luxuries.

"Daily necessities in Burma such as rice, oil, salt and clothes are sufficient unless one leads an extravagant life. If we follow what is being practised in Japan, Burma's inflation can easily be checked. Having ascertained the fact that various East Asiatic nations are seriously concerned over the prosecution of the present war, I could return home with renewed determination for final victory. My tour through Manchoukuo, Chosen, Taiwan and Shonan has convinced me of Japan's abundant economic resources. I have realized through my recent inspection trip that the spiritual power is more important than the material power in prosecuting the war."

DECOUX INVESTED WITH FULL POWER

Issues Regarding F.I.C.-Nippon Relations Can Be Settled Directly, Speedily

Domei

SAIGON, August 21.—Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, has been invested with absolute powers in accordance with the laws of the Home Government promulgated on February 18, 1943 in connection with the transfer of emergency powers, it was announced by radio this morning.

Declaring that this change will in no way affect the diplomatic and internal policies of the French Indo-China Government-General, the inhabitants of Indo-China have voiced their stand as follows:

"United under Governor-General Decoux, we have in the past endeavored for the peace and welfare of French Indo-China. Now we will not only strive to further strengthen our unity, but realizing anew the standpoint of French Indo-China as a member of Greater East Asia, we shall cooperate fully with Japan.

"French Indo-China has now returned to its original East Asiatic character. Even though we may lose France, our motherland, due to the invasion of the British-American troops, we shall be protected by Japan, our foster mother, in whom we have full confidence, and can thus join in the construction of a real world peace under which we shall never again be exploited."

Viewed from Japan's standpoint, the investure of absolute powers in the hands of the Governor-General will bring no change in Japan's basic policy of maintaining close relations with French Indo-China.

Since questions which formerly had to be discussed and settled at Vichy or Tokyo can now be taken up directly between Japanese authorities and Governor-General Decoux in French Indo-China, it is believed that the Joint Defense Agreement and the Economic Agreement can and will be more efficiently enforced hereafter.

Furthermore, various problems concerning economic cooperation between the two countries are now expected to be solved more speedily.

Laval in Belfort

Domei

ZURICH, August 21.—Premier Pierre Laval of France and other French leaders reached Belfort on August 19, according to newspaper reports. Some of the French government leaders are reported to have departed for Muelhausen. Marshal Philippe Petain, Chief of State, was also expected to arrive in Belfort on August 19.

Bjoernsson in Washington

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—President Sven Bjoernsson of Iceland arrived at Washington today to confer with President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, according to a Washington dispatch.

Obituary

Kenichiro Shimizu, former Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan, died at his Ushigome home, Tokyo, on August 21 at the age of 68. Last rites will be held at his home from 1 to 2 p.m. Thursday.

Mr. Shimizu was graduated from Tokyo Imperial University. After filling the posts of manager of the Kyoto and Moji branches of the Bank of Japan, head of its business department, and director, Mr. Shimizu was appointed Vice-Governor in June 1935. He resigned in February 1937.

Records & Gramophone
レコード チクオンキ
交換 売買
MUSE-SHA
Tel. 25-1736
Near Jimbo-cho Tram Stop
Side Street Kanda Nikkatsu
ミユズ社

B-29 RAIDERS' BASE BELIEVED IN INDIA

After Refueling at Chengtu, Enemy Planes Took Off for N. Kyushu

The base from which the B-29's flew to Japan in their recent raids on North Kyushu is situated in India, the planes refueling at Chengtu, according to an Asahi report from Fukuoka.

The repeated raids on North Kyushu make it evident that the enemy is aiming at the destruction of the production center of North Kyushu. It is also equally clear that the enemy's production of large-sized planes has expanded. The sending of 100 large planes for repeated raids means that there are ready several hundred more for the sole purpose of attacking Japan, especially when it is considered that a large number of reserve planes is required.

The group of air bases around Chengtu has lost its original character as such and have become relay bases. From recent raids, it can be supposed that the enemy planes left their bases in India, landed at Chengtu for refueling and then flew over to North Kyushu.

Thus, as far as the raids on Japan are concerned, the main body of the United States air force in China is in reality the United States air force in India. Therefore, even though there may not be a single large-type plane at the Chengtu bases, North Kyushu is within the scope of the enemy planes. That is to say, while the production of the B-29 is being expanded, the enemy is also planning to develop his bases in India to avoid attacks by the Japanese air forces in China, and to utilize the long distance flying capacity of his huge planes. It is therefore to be expected that the enemy's raids on Japan will be further intensified with the aim of thoroughly smashing our fighting strength.

Governors Meeting

A gubernatorial conference will be held today at the Prime Minister's official residence, it was announced by the Government on Tuesday. At the conference, the Government authorities are expected to clarify the Administration's stern determination to cope with the present situation and consult with the conferees regarding measures to strengthen the nation's war power speedily.

Fukuda Succeeds Tajiri

Domei

PEKING, August 22.—Tsuneo Fukuda, director of the Central China General Affairs Bureau of the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company, has been appointed president of the North China Iron Manufacturing Corporation, in succession to the late president Seigo Tajiri as the result of an extraordinary shareholders' general meeting held at the Grand Hotel de Pekin yesterday.

Cable Briefs

BUCKINGHAM PALACE HIT

London enjoyed its second bomb-free night recently when attacks by Germany's flying bombs were confined to the daytime. Incidentally, Buckingham Palace which was damaged by the great blitz attacks of 1940, has again suffered damages from the attacks of the dynamite meteors. The extent of the damages, however, has not been revealed.

YANKS GROW 'FISH'

Fish farms are the newest things in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. Many farmers are now "growing" fish. One hundred blue-gilled sunfish were the first to be "produced." The project is the brainchild of the Fish Conservation Service.

TOO WET IN BUFFALO

"It never rains but pours," must have been the sad lament of the citizens of Buffalo, New York, as they went about bailing out water from their basements. An unprecedented drought was followed last week by an unprecedented rainfall which disrupted the telephone service. In a 24-hour period more than 3.3 inches of rain fell, the greatest deluge in that area since 1896.

DRY SPOT IN GEORGIA

The liquor shortage in America was speedily solved by the citizens of Polk County, Georgia, last week when they voted dry. The "drys" won over the "wets" by a five-to-one margin.

We SELL
or
EXCHANGE
New and Used
Typewriters
Inaba Typewriter Co.
Tokyo: 7, Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku. Tel. 24-1951.
Yokohama: 79, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku. Tel. 2-3661

East Asia Round-Up

Ancient Utensils Found

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 22.—Ancient copper utensils were excavated by Jorpt Karto Mihard, resident of Tjepokodjadwar village near here, which is the cradle of ancient Javanese culture. The finds are a cooking pot, two carafes, three cups, three spoons, a tray, an oil lamp, one bronze image of the Hindu Goddess Uma and two porcelain cups.

Sultan Sponsors Exhibition

Domei

DJOGJAKARTA, August 22.—Textiles from pineapple kapok and sisal hemp fibers and medicines made from locally available pharmacologic herbs as well as dishes of substitute foodstuffs are now being displayed at the Wartime Self-Sufficiency Exhibition here under the sponsorship of the Sultan of Djogja.

Heads Veterans' Bureau

Domei

MANILA, August 22.—Brigadier-General Simeon de Jesus has been appointed director of the newly created War Veterans' Bureau.

Teachers' School Opens

Domei

MENADO, August 22.—With the aim of establishing one Japanese Language School in each province in the Minahasa area, a special teachers' training school was set up here enrolled by 80 fourth-grade and female students at the Menado Language School.

Rich Harvest Seen

Domei

KIRIN, August 22.—With the increase of 60,000 hectares of rice fields and blessed with warm climate and sufficient rain, a rich harvest is expected here, this year as in the two preceding years.

Bank Depositors Increase

Domei

CANTON, August 22.—Attesting to the eagerness of the Japanese residents here for savings, the total number of depositors at the branch offices of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of Taiwan and the Bank of South China increased to 3,756 in a period of almost one month between June 26 and July 24 of this year, while the savings mounted to 23,500,000 yuan, the sum of 2,000,000 yuan and 24,000,000 yuan are set as monthly and annual goals, respectively.

Feting Constitution Day

Domei

MANILA, August 22.—Commissioned by President Jose P. Laurel to take charge of the nation-wide celebration of Constitution Day on September 7, the Kalibapi is at present preparing a program of activities to celebrate the day throughout the Philippines. While the main observance will be held in Manila, the occasion will also be properly observed in all provinces, municipalities and other cities.

Giving Vocational Instruction

Domei

MANILA, August 22.—With a view to inculcating in the minds of the Filipino children an urge to produce useful things from native materials, which is one of the aims of the Kapariz (National Youth Association), the Ministry of Education is at present preparing for publication an illustrated pamphlet on how to make articles which are commonly made out of local materials. The pamphlet will be used as a text-book in public schools in conjunction with the vocational instruction now being given among school children throughout the Philippines.

MOHAMMEDANS IN JAVA FETE MONTH OF FASTING

Due to Requirements of Modern Life, Laborers Allowed to Eat as Usual

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 21.—The Mohammedans in Java celebrated the fasting month of Poeasa which is the most important annual event in the Moslem calendar. Eating and drinking during the day-light hours are prohibited while all pleasures will be withheld during the month. The clergy, however, sanctions moderations in observance of the fast where necessary due to the requirements of modern life. For instance, those engaged in heavy labor are allowed to eat as usual.

As in previous months, Japanese circles are seeing to it that Moslem office workers, students and laborers may observe the important commandments of Mohammed in the right spirit, extending to them all facilities. For example, at the Djakarta Seamen's Training Institute a dual meal-time system has been adopted. Out of its 100 students, 45 are having breakfast before sunrise and dinner at sunset, at their wish. The rest of the students, including 10 Christians, are taking their three meals at the usual hours. The number of cooks has been increased in order to maintain this dual system.

Following the end of the fast, September 19 will be a day for general feasting and rejoicing equivalent to Christmas in the West. Popularly called the "Javanese New Year," the day is also known as the occasion on which servants receive from their masters new clothes. The manufacturers of Java's famed datik cloth in Priangan Province has already completed the production of 30,000 sarongs, or Indonesian skirts, for that occasion. Datik makers elsewhere are also busy turning out New Year clothes, as they have received a special supply of material through the good offices of the Administration authorities.

LIBERTY MUST BE EARNED, HIRAIDE TELLS FILIPINOS

Fair Words and Black Deeds Have Always Marked Enemy's Policy, Says Naval Attache

Domei

MANILA, August 22.—Fair words and black deeds have always characterized the policy of the Anglo-Americans, declared Captain Hideo Hiraide, Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy here, in addressing members of the new Philippine Cultural Institute on August 18.

Well acquainted with the enemy's trickery, deceit and propaganda technique, having been formerly sectional chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, Captain Hiraide presented his audience with a scientific analysis of the enemy's propaganda methods.

Commenting on the endeavors of the Filipinos to construct a new, virile nation, the Captain said, "Independence as well as food, defense facilities and industries should not be expected to come cooked and prepared on a silver platter. You must make them yourselves with blood and sweat."

British Recruiting French

Domei

LISBON, August, 20.—French youths of conscription age living in England, who are not under the jurisdiction of the De Gaulle regime, will be recruited in the British army from November 1 but those, who are engaged in important munitions industry in Britain will be exempted, it was announced by the British Labor Ministry today, according to a London dispatch.

The Model 75 J Addresser can print a different address with each turn of the handle.
Abe Shoten
Awajicho, 1-chome
Kanda-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kanda (25) 3460, 2291

Play the Drums In Your Own Orchestra

Get your musical friends together and organize your own orchestra. Add a Ludwig Trap Drum outfit and make your own dance music. Come in to-day and talk it over.
H. KIDO CO.
Shimoyamate-dori 7-chome, Kobe
Telephone: Motomachi 2883.

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
Actual cost of delivery will be charged.
U. GOTO
47 Roppongi-cho, Azabu, TOKYO
(At Roppongi Crossing)
Tel. 48-0055, 0803
Closed on 1st and 3rd Sundays of every month.

SUNTORY WHISKY
A Good Quality Straight Whisky
Free From Impurities

NATIONALS ABROAD TO GET RELIEF FUND

Cables of Encouragement Will Also Be Sent to Internees In India, Australia

The Committee for the Japanese Held in Enemy Countries, at its general meeting held Tuesday afternoon at the Dai Toa Kaikan at Marunouchi, decided to remit a sum of ¥110,000 to the Japanese internees in India and Australia and to send them telegrams of encouragement.

The meeting was attended by about 50 notables including Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister and Chairman of the Committee, Tsurukichi Maruyama, Secretary-General, Minister Tadakazu Suzuki of the Foreign Office's Council for Affairs Regarding Japanese in Enemy Countries, Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioden and others concerned.

Following reports on the activities of the Committee, accounts of relief funds and remittance of money and goods to internees by Secretary-General Maruyama, the conferees discussed concrete measures to be undertaken by the organ in the future.

The conference decided to remit a relief fund amounting to ¥110,000 to the internees held in India and Australia and to send them telegrams of encouragement. The telegrams will be sent to the internees today through the Japan Red Cross Society. The meeting was brought to a close at 2 p.m.

Cabinet Hears Reports

At the regular Cabinet meeting held from 10 a.m. Tuesday at the Prime Minister's official residence, Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama, War Minister, Shigeo Odachi, Home Minister, and Ginjiro Fujihara, Munitions Minister, reported on the enemy raids on northern Kyushu and the western part of the Chugoku district on August 20. Also Toshio Shimada, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, gave his report in connection with the delivery of grains for the year 1944. The meeting adjourned at 1:05 p.m.

ASO KANKO HOTEL

Im Aso—National-Park
Schonster Kurort auf Kyushu
Aktiver Vulkan und Natur-Wunder
Praise (E. P.): Embettig ¥3.00 an
Zweibettig ¥6.00 an
Central Heizung

House to Let
A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe.

Office to Let
Several office rooms to let in Kobe.

Real Estate for Sale
Several properties for sale, large and small, in hand.

Apply to
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents and Chartered Accountants
66, Motomachi-dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, KOBE
Tel. Sannomiya 1423, 1424, & 789
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD. Should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurosawa Real Estate Agency, 136 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3527.

For Rent—Karuizawa

ZU vermieten, Karuizawa: Untere Etage, 5 Zimmer etc. mobliert. Garten. Anfragen erbitte unter P.O. Box 2, Karuizawa Post Office, Naganoken.

Wanted

WATCH DOG wanted for Karuizawa, medium size (wire-hair terrier, fox terrier, chow-chow or other breed). Apply Box 185, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

FURNISHED semi-foreign style house in Kobinata-daimachi, Koishikawa, 7 rooms with telephone, grand piano, gas, water supply, flush-toilet, etc. Apply Box 151, Nippon Times Tokyo.

NICE foreign style house with garden in quiet surroundings, 6 rooms, gas, central heating and garage, in Shibuya-ku, 36 Shoto. Rent ¥350 monthly. Please call in the afternoon hours.

TWO big nicely furnished rooms, one 3-tatami room, kitchen and bath in Japanese house, Suginami-ku. Telephone Nakano 5127.

For Sale

LADY'S dressing table with three looking glasses, wardrobe with looking glass, sofa with two arm-chairs, table and six chairs for dining-room, bed with mattress, two lamp stands and etc. Apply Box 187, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SIX steel twin beds, with mattresses, for sale singly or in set to highest bidder. May be inspected and offers left at 159 Takinoue, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-[illegible].

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-[illegible].

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3767.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. [illegible] M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-[illegible].

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m. except Sundays. 1 Ginza-nishi 6-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0515.

DR. M. TAKAHASHI (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro, 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0427.

General

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 79 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3661, 1598. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Typewriting done in Japanese type. Repairing, cleaning, and also accessories.

TŌA KŌTŪ KŌSYA
(East Asia Travel Corporation)
"CULTURE THROUGH TRAVEL"
Travel Facilities of Every Kind for Everybody
Head Office: 6 Ōtemati 1-tyome, Tokyo
270 local offices throughout East Asia and elsewhere, at Hsinking, Mukden, Harbin, Dairen, Shanghai, Nanking, Peking, Tientsin, Canton, Hanoi, Saigon, Bangkok, Syonan, Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Ipoh, Medan, Palembang, Manila, Berlin, etc.

NITTO BLACK TEA
Highly Fragrant, Healthful and Invigorating Drink for War-time Life

Sole Distributors: MITSUI BUSSAN K.K.
Manufacturers: MITSUI NORIN K.K.

Office............1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer........................SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
3, Sakuma, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353. Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64348.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1944

Japan's Constructive and Comprehensive Policy

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs and concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, in his radio address Monday evening again manifested the comprehensive constructiveness of Japan's foreign policy, and incidentally demonstrated again his broad statesmanship. In one sense he stated nothing new, for, as he reiterated, the change from the Tojo Cabinet to the new Koiso-Yonai Cabinet has meant no change in Japan's foreign policy. Japan's policy which has been expounded so often and so clearly before still remains the same now as in the past. But a restatement of this immutable permanent policy at this time has served to emphasize anew the inevitability of Japan's victory in the present war in order that Japan's righteous cause may prevail for the benefit of all East Asia and of the whole world.

The policy of Japan toward the region of Greater East Asia is best exemplified in Japan's new China policy, which, according to Mr. Shigemitsu, constitutes the foundation of Japan's East Asiatic policy. What this new China policy is can best be understood not from words of explanation but from the actual deeds of Japan. Outstanding is the fact that the so-called unequal treaties have been replaced by a pact of alliance between Japan and China based upon complete equality and reciprocity. How unequivocal this pact is can be judged from the provision which ensure the withdrawal of Japanese troops from China immediately upon the restoration of general peace. Furthermore, the recent action of the Japanese Government in making clear that its present military operations in China are directed not against the Chungking regime but solely against the forces of American-British aggression shows how sound is the basis of Sino-Japanese cooperation. For it means that the sole aim of Japan is to help free China from alien military domination so that a united China may be constructed which will be able to work out her own national destiny free from foreign coercion.

Japan's policy toward the rest of East Asia parallels her policy toward China. The aim likewise is to free this area from Anglo-American domination. Whether in the case of a nation like Thailand which has always proudly maintained political independence or in case of nations which have been only recently been freed like Burma and the Philippines, the fundamental situation is the same. All have been subject in greater or lesser degree to the blight of Anglo-American influence. Thanks to the efforts of the patriotic leaders of these countries and to the collaboration of Japan, the physical presence of Anglo-American power has now at last been removed. But the task still remains to consolidate this freedom on a lasting basis.

How this is to be done is set forth in the historic Joint Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations which convened last November. Japan, sharing in the same problems and in the same aims as the other nations of this region, holds fast to this Joint Declaration as the basis of her established policy. The essence of the Joint Declaration may be boiled down to two points, according to Mr. Shigemitsu. They are first, respect for the independence and sovereignty of the East Asiatic nations, and second, cooperation and harmony among these nations on the footing of equality and reciprocity.

These two points are the fundamental requisites. Attainment of independence and sovereignty constitutes the necessary condition for the recovery of their traditions and cultural heritage by the countries of East Asia and for the development of their creative faculties. Establishment of cooperation and harmony constitutes the necessary condition for the ensurance of the stability and security of East Asia, for the safeguarding of the respective rights and interests of the countries of this region, and for the attainment of their common prosperity and well-being. These are the essentials for the inauguration of a new era throughout the region.

In contrast, the aim of United States and Britain is to hold Asia in permanent bondage and to exploit it indefinitely. To do this they are trying to destroy Japan—now by force of arms as earlier they tried to do by economic strangulation—because they realize that Japan stands as the banner-bearer of Asia's self-awakening. Japan has therefore risen not only to defend herself but all East Asia. For the countries of East Asia this is a war of life and death, a war which has been forced upon them to preserve their own existence and independence.

While the more intelligent people in even America and Britain admit at heart the truth of this situation, these countries are still bent on achieving their ambition for world hegemony. Hence, while on the one hand they oppose Japan by force of arms, they try to mask their aim by making enticing promises. But they have long tyrannized over other peoples; they have trampled on the independence of others while making false promises of independence; they have blotted out the spiritual cultures of others by imposing a materialistic way of life upon them.

In the face of these facts, the Asiatic nations will not be deceived. They cannot afford to rely upon the vain promises of the Anglo-Americans. The countries of East Asia have learned that they must attain their own destiny by dint of their own efforts, that East Asia can be saved and reconstructed only by the peoples of East Asia themselves. The Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations charts the course by which these nations may exercise their joint efforts.

At the same time, the nations of East Asia have learned through their efforts in the present war what Mr. Shigemitsu terms the spirit of "grand concord". This is the spirit which, he says, should serve as the guiding light not only in enhancing the destiny of East Asia alone but also in conducting international relations in general. Applied to the whole world with a view to contributing to the advancement of the peace and welfare of mankind, to opening resources and promoting cultural intercourse, it will be the foundation of an enduring world peace.

From this explanation of the policy of Japan with regard to her relations with East Asia, it can be seen that Japan envisages a course of action which will not only safeguard herself but will safeguard the interests of all East Asia, and not only safeguard the interests of East Asia but contribute to the progress of the entire world. It is a course of action based on eternally true and universally applicable principles of moral justice. Such a policy is both constructive and comprehensive. That such a righteous policy should prevail is imperative and inevitable, which means that Japan, in close and cordial cooperation with her Allies, is bound to prosecute the present war to merited victory.

A Year Ago Today

August 23, 1943

The headquarters at an undisclosed Japanese base in the South Pacific announced today that Imperial Japanese Navy Air Unit on the morning of August 21 espied a group of enemy transports in the Solomons waters which they immediately attacked, sinking one medium-sized and one small-sized transports and wrecking and setting on fire two large and one medium-sized transports. The Imperial Navy Air Unit also destroyed 30 enemy fighters during the same raid.

* * *

Upon conclusion of the present war the United States will suffer a serious labor problem, far greater than that after the first World War, the United States Labor Statistics Bureau declared today in its report on future labor problems and unemployment. If the United States industry fails to take proper measures, America will have at least 12,000,000 unemployed within six months after conclusion of the present war, the report said.

ANGLO-U.S. DOMINATION AT BRETTON WOODS

Monetary Parley Manipulated to Suit Britain and America

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The International Monetary Conference held at Bretton Woods ended its two-week meeting to the satisfaction at least of the Anglo-Americans, if not to that of the other participants. As usual, in spite of heated debates over the vital issues involved, such as the creation of an international monetary fund and the allotment of capital among the participating nations, the United States and Britain, and their temporary partner the Soviet Union, had things all their own way.

The establishment of the proposed international monetary fund was finally agreed upon by all the participants. However, the decision in regard to the allotment of capital to be raised by the United States and Britain met with the disapproval of Chungking, Jugoslavia, India and Greece who demanded the right of having a future voice in the matter. These lesser nations were finally cajoled into waiving their right, at least for the time being, by the British chief delegate, John M. Keynes.

The International Monetary Conference also adopted a resolution dissolving the International Clearance Bank at Basel, Switzerland, due evidently to the manipulation of the Anglo-Americans because of the strict neutrality upheld by that bank in the present war.

As to the allotment of the number of votes for the international monetary fund, of the total of 99,000 votes the three leading countries possess 53,250 votes of which the United States has 27,750, Britain 13,250 and the Soviet Union 12,250. Each British Dominion possesses 11,250 votes; the countries of Central and South America have a total of 9,645 votes; the remaining nations having a total of 24,855 votes.

Controlled by Three Powers

Thus the control over the number of votes is firmly held by the three nations, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, especially by the Anglo-Americans. All this goes to indicate conclusively that the International Monetary Conference was a crafty scheme of the Anglo-Americans, particularly of the United States, for international financial domination after the war regardless of the benefit or loss to the lesser participants in the conference.

Indubitably the greatest loser will be India. Her demand that her frozen capital in London amounting to £720,000,000 sterling be freed was flatly rejected by the conference. The British delegation stated, in reply to the Indian demand, that Britain will repay India's loans in goods after the close of the war. This project has been advanced by the British delegation because of Britain's former bitter experience of a great monetary crisis which she faced as a result of repayment of her debts to the United States in gold at the outrageous demand of the latter. But there is a vast difference in the industrial status between India and the United States. Britain may well pay her debts to the United States in goods, but what goods can India buy from Britain?

How can India absorb £720,000,000 sterling in goods even over a period of several years without going bankrupt? Are the Indian masses to be educated to appreciate luxuries? Can their standard of living be raised so as to liquidate this vast debt by taking ordinary British products in large amounts or by taking articles of superior quality in lesser but still large amounts? What will happen to the native industries then?

Better a half loaf than no bread? True, but even the half loaf remains problematical. Recently an Anglo-Polish financial agreement was concluded between the British Government and the exile Polish government at London. In this agreement is contained the principle that when munitions loaned by one party are consumed for the common benefit of both parties, the creditor shall have no right to demand their redemption from the debtor. Who can say that this principle may not be applied to India in the future?

So the International Monetary Conference has ended, leaving the Indians with a headache as they try to figure out how they may get back their loans to Britain; leaving Chungking, Jugoslavia and Greece harboring doubts and misgivings; and leaving the United States and Britain complacently shaking hands over another political success, while the Soviet Union looking enigmatically on.

Fruits of Wisdom

The slanderer inflicts wrong by calumniating the absent; and he who gives credit to the calumny before he knows its truth, is equally guilty.—Herodotus.

* * *

Men would not live long in society if they were not the dupes of each other.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

A traveler without observation is a bird without wings.—Saadi.

The Greater Asia Principle

Famed Chinese Leader Points to Japan's Victory Over Russia as Turning Point in Revival of Asia

Editor's Note: The cherished desire of Sun Yat-sen, the Father of the Chinese Revolution, was to effect the restoration of the Asiatic races chiefly through close Sino-Japanese collaboration. The following is a stenographic record of his lecture on the Greater Asia Principle in which he set forth his ideal frankly and clearly. This lecture was delivered in Kobe on November 28, 1924, and proved to be the last of his addresses in Japan. Soon thereafter, he returned home and died in Peking in 1925. The lecture is very suggestive and the reader will, no doubt, find it of considerable interest.

Part I

Gentlemen, I am deeply moved by the very warm welcome you have accorded me. You have asked me to lecture on the subject you have chosen, the Greater Asia Principle.

Our Asia is the cradle of the world's oldest civilization. A few thousand years ago, we, Asiatics, already had a highly developed culture. The ancient civilization of Greece and Rome, the oldest European States, was imported from Asia, where philosophical, religious, ethical and industrial cultures of world-wide fame had flourished from before. The latest cultures of the modern world are traceable to these origins.

During the past few hundred years, however, the Asiatic peoples have gradually lost vigor and the States became weakened. While on the other hand, the European peoples steadily gained in power, with the result that the East has been encroached upon by them by degrees. The Asiatic peoples and States were thus ruined one by one or else put under their ruthless sway up to thirty years ago, when practically no State was left in Asia which was independent in the true sense of the word.

When things are carried to the extreme, reaction is bound to set in. Thus, when Asia was reduced to the last degree of servility it became the turning-point in its history, to mark the beginning of the revival of Asia. That is to say, enervated Asia resumed the process of resuscitation thirty years ago, with Japan as the axis of this movement.

The restoration of the Asiatic peoples began when Japan rid herself of all unequal treaties she had concluded with other countries, and became the first Asiatic State to attain the status of independence. No other Asiatic country, China, India, Persia, Afghanistan, Arabia or Turkey, was independent, but were arbitrarily divided up by European Powers into colonies.

Gifted With Foresight

But the Japanese nation was gifted with sufficient foresight. It knew the causes for the rise and fall of States. Firmly resolved to improve its own lot, it contended energetically with Europeans and finally succeeded in freeing itself from the yoke of all unequal treaties. Japan's success in these efforts was the occasion for raising a new high hope in all peoples and States in Asia. A strong faith then grew within them that what Japan accomplished they could also achieve and this conviction found expression in a variety of independence movements.

This optimistic idea imbibed by all Asiatic peoples thirty years ago—that they could and must shake off Occidentals and make themselves the masters of Asia—was a refreshing contrast with the racial idea prevalent among them before. They were formerly prey to a very pessimistic idea, that Occidental countries had a superior culture, that their science was far advanced, that their industry was incomparably more improved, that they were very efficiently armed and that their military strength was really formidable. On the other hand, they thought that Asiatic countries had no strong points to speak of to offset so many Occidental merits. From such a self-depreciating point of view, they were resigned to the thought that, having no means to contend against Occidentals, they had no alternative but to suffer eternal thraldom at their hands.

Japan's attainment of perfect independence naturally produced profound effects on her neighbors, but it did not immediately extend to the whole of Asia. When, ten years later, Japan won a brilliant victory over Czarist Russia, however, its spiritual influence on Asiatic peoples was all-pervading and instantaneous. The fact that for the first time in several hundred years an Asiatic people conquered a European nation caused very high hope to spring up in the minds of Oriental peoples. I will give one instance illustrative of this which came under my personal observation.

I was in Europe when the Russo-Japanese War broke out, and it was there that I received the news that Admiral Togo had destroyed the Russian fleet. All European peoples received this report with deep grief. Even Englishmen shook their heads and made wry face, in spite of the fact that their country was Japan's ally. This despondency was due to the belief generally entertained by the Europeans that Japan's victory was not to their advantage. The "blood is thicker than water" idea was manifest here.

Shortly afterward, I left Europe for home. When we were passing through the Suez Canal, many natives, mostly Arabians, visited our ship. Approaching me quickly, they impatiently asked whether I was a Japanese. After telling them that I was Chinese, I asked them why they were in such a joyous mood, to which they replied that they were happy because of the very good news. "Is it really true," they inquired, "that Japan destroyed the fleet which Russia had sent to the East from Europe? We live on both sides of the Canal and have seen one ship after another carrying back to Europe many Russians wounded in battle, and we feel sure that Russia is losing the war. Up to the present, we, of the East, have been living a wretched life, groaning under the oppression of Western peoples. Japan's victory over Russia means the triumph of an Eastern people over a Western Power, and we look upon Japan's victory as our own."

Joy Was Great

The Asiatics in Western Asia lived in constant touch with Europeans and daily experienced hardships at their hands, which indeed, were much greater than those the Asiatics in the Far-East were experiencing. Such being the case, the joy they felt at the news of Japan's victory was naturally great.

From the moment of Japan's victory over Russia, all Asiatic peoples began to consider seriously the question of getting rid of the Occidental oppression, and consequently independence movements sprang up in many places. In Egypt, Persia, Turkey, Afghanistan and Arabia, such movements developed steadily. In India also, a similar agitation was launched about that time. Thus, Japan's conquest of Russia gave birth to new hope among the Asiatic peoples that independence was attainable.

During the short space of twenty years that has passed since then, Egypt's independence has already become a reality. Turkey has also attained perfect independence. The independence of Persia, Afghanistan and Arabia is an accomplished fact too. In India, the independence movement has been witnessing a daily growth lately. These facts bear eloquent testimony to the advance of the national idea in Asia.

When this progressive idea has attained its full development, it may be hoped that all Asiatic peoples will be able to join hands together, and then independence will be assured for Asia as a whole. The Asiatic peoples in Western Asia have lately been on very friendly terms with one another. As they grow to know each other well, their cooperation can easily be secured.

China and Japan are two great nations in East Asia, and they must needs be the chief motivators of a movement of this kind. It is, therefore, regrettable to note that both the Chinese and the Japanese peoples generally are still blind to this fact.

No ties of collaboration are forged between China and Japan at the present moment, but it is certain that all peoples in East Asia will have to cooperate closely in the future. It is only through their close cooperation that Asia can recover its old position. That things are moving in this direction seem to be fairly well understood by some Western observers, for some time ago a certain American scholar wrote a book dealing exclusively with the rise of the non-white races.

Victory Over West

In this book, the author says that Japan's victory over Russia means the victory of an Oriental over one of the West. The growth of the consciousness of their latent strength on the part of the Asiatics may lead to the combination of all Oriental peoples against the West. It is up to the Westerners, therefore, to do something effective to preclude such a dangerous contingency, he avers. The same author wrote another book later, in which he denounces all efforts toward national emancipation as treason against civilization.

Ideas of this kind are common to all privileged classes in Europe and America. Now that they have succeeded in gaining control over the masses in their own countries or continents, they are contriving to extend their baleful influences more and more over Asia. They want to enslave the Asiatics numbering 900,000,000. Such a cruel mentality cannot, indeed, be condemned too strongly.

This American author contends that the awakening of the Asiatic is treason against world civilization. This argument shows that the Westerners consider themselves masters of all and regard the growth of culture and the development of the idea of independence among the peoples other than the West in the light of treason.

Whenever they compare their own culture with that of the Orient, therefore, they readily assume that theirs is one of justice and humanity while the Oriental culture is not.

It is true that during the past few hundred years material civilization has witnessed remarkable development in the West and, superficially, make it appear superior to Asia, but it must be remembered that the culture developed in the West during the past century is scientific or utilitarian culture, which is conducive to material living only. It means more and better airplanes, bombs, and guns and nothing else. It is nothing but a sort of military culture, which the Westerners have lately been making free use of to put harder pressure upon Asia thus seriously hindering the progress of Asia.

A culture designed to oppress weak races by weight of military force is good only for practising patao (Machiavellism) in old Chinese parlance. European culture is therefore Machiavellian culture. Oriental culture on the contrary is based essentially on the virtues of benevolence and righteousness, intended for the beneficient influence, not oppression, on others. It commands the respect of others, but does not frighten them. To disseminate such a moral culture is to practise wantao (Kingly Way).

Thus, it will be seen that Asiatic culture is Kingly or righteous culture. Since Machiavellism gained the upper hand in the world in the sequel of the development of Occidental material civilization, all nations have become daily more degenerated morally. Faced by such a situation, some Western scholars have lately been directing attention to Oriental culture. In consequence, the fact has gradually been dawning on their minds that although the East is inferior to the West in material civilization, Oriental morality is far higher than that of the Occident.

(To Be Concluded)

TIMES BOOK SHELF

The XXth Century

The annual double summer issue of The XXth Century magazine has just appeared, filled with a varied summer fare that is alike in one thing only: its interesting nature. The issue starts off with a leading article by its editor, Dr. Klaus Mehnert, who soberly discusses the present phase of the war in Europe from every aspect. A short article entitled "Before D-Day" reviews all the events leading up to June 6, the date of the anti-Axis invasion of France, as well as the preparations made for it by the anti-Axis and the measures taken by the Germans to combat it. This is followed up elsewhere in the issue in "The March of War" series by a week-to-week description of the first six weeks of the Battle of Normandy, accompanied by a particularly good map. "The March of War" also deals lucidly with the Japanese campaigns in Honan and Hunan as well as with the winter war on the German-Soviet front, both these accounts being illustrated, of course, by clear maps.

"Normandy, Land of Invasions" is a charming little dissertations on the history of this interesting corner of France. Some excellent photographs prove that it is not only historically interesting but beautiful. An expert treatise on the age-old question of "Boy or Girl?" proves to the reader that man will never be able to determine the sex of his child in advance, in addition to providing some statistical figures which go to substantiate the popular belief that more boys are born in wartime than girls.

In the penetrating analysis of the composition of the British House of Commons, based throughout on English material, the reader is given a glimpse of who the actual "Rulers of the British Empire" are. In the present war, America has loaned two and a half times as much in goods and services to her allies as she did during the Great War. Having learned from her experiences with the Great War debts, she has evolved the ingenious Lend-Lease system, which is studied in detail in an article by that name.

A series of shorter articles deals with the gas turbine, the latest of combustion engines; Germany's trade in Europe, showing how important is the position occupied by Germany in the trade of the neutrals; and the phenomenal rise of Henry Kaiser in the sphere of war economics in the USA. This issue being a special summer number, it also contains more than the usual quantity of nonpolitical material. The author of "Bird Signals" shows great understanding and love for the world of birds in passing on her observations to the reader. In a lengthy historical review, the mapping of the Pacific is traced from its earliest beginnings through various strange stages up to the time when the geography of the Pacific was definitely established. What endows this article with particular interest is the large number of ancient maps reproduced in its pages.

There is hardly a visitor to China who is not attracted by what is known as Mongolian art. Behind this term there is a long story, which is entertainingly told in "Art in Mongolia." The article is illustrated by four pages of photographs. One of the most dramatic short stories ever to have appeared in the pages of The XXth Century is "When the Ants Came," which thrillingly describes the battle of brains against numbers.

"World Press Digest" contains twelve short items culled from European and American publications. Mention should be made of a special feature of this double number of The XXth Century: a color reproduction of a fine painting of a Japanese temple by C. Cruse.

ROOSEVELT'S TEHERAN DIPLOMACY

President Strives to Curry Favor Of Soviet Union

Part I

The Saturday Evening Post, in its issues of May 13 and 20, ran an article by its Washington correspondent, Forrest Davis, under the title "What Really Happened at Teheran," purporting to give the inside story of the conference held by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin at Teheran in November last year. The article in substance follows:

President Roosevelt brought his fancy for informal spotlight and dramatic diplomacy promptly into play at Teheran. The day, November 28, 1943 was sunny and warm for the season. Outside Roosevelt's sitting room, Red guards bearing Tommy guns, gallantly paced and wheeled. The President had accepted Marshal Stalin's hospitality as much for convenience as for prudence, as the American Legation was a mile distant from the adjoining Russian and British Embassies.

Roosevelt, in private life a Hudson Valley squire, received Stalin, Georgian cobbler's son who rose through the Revolution to be ruler of all Russia, with a hearty, duchess county neighborliness that even the difference in language could not chill. Stalin thawed under the sun of Roosevelt's justly celebrated charm. Significance remains that throughout the four days of the meeting, Stalin, frequently lashing Churchill, treated Roosevelt with consideration approaching deference.

To the President, ingrained optimist who believes in the effect of across the table confabulation, the fact that he and Stalin were face to face was at least half of his battle won. It marked, as he saw it, a long step forward in the accomplishment of his "great design" for a peaceable, law-abiding world. At Teheran, in truth, much of the President's strategy to that end was disclosed.

Attitude Made Clear

A study of Roosevelt's Teheran diplomacy does shed more light on his recent attitude toward the Kremlin's restless self-assertions regarding Eastern Europe and the shape of the world to come than the guarded generalities of Hull. It was at Teheran that the President most clearly exhibited his tough-minded determination to enroll the Soviet Union as a sincere and willing collaborator in post-war settlements. That determination, I am able to say, is at the center of his "great design." The President had persevered against discouragements to bring Stalin across the table from himself and Churchill.

The conference was occurring principally on his initiative. Throughout the sessions he was to make every endeavor to meet Stalin's mind, to understand his point of view and to assure Russia of his own complete good faith. It seemed to him that the creation of a reciprocal spirit of confidence among the "Big Three" was more desirable than compacts. For that and other reasons, to be examined hereafter, he exerted himself to keep discussions flowing, avoiding issues not yet ripe for agreement. How well he succeeded in generating the goodwill between himself and Stalin has not yet beeen fully determined. That book is not closed. Significantly enough the President conducted at Teheran, for Stalin's benefit, a good neighbor policy.

Tracing the improvement in inter-American relations since we abandoned dollar diplomacy, which we did use to justify meddling in the Caribbean Republics, Roosevelt pointed out its advantages to the United States as the only great Power in the hemisphere. In proof he cited the simultaneous declarations of war against the Axis by our weaker sister Republics. He further remarked that Stalin's task in reassuring his neighbors was simpler in certain respects than our own, Slavic nations adjoining the Soviet Union being nearer in blood to the Russians than Costa Rica or Colombia are to us. To this point, Marshal Stalin volunteered a sweeping declaration of his desire to conciliate his neighbors saying flatly that he had no desire to own Europe. His country, he added, is only half populated and Russians have plenty to do at home without undertaking great territorial responsibilities.

The President, accepting the assurance with gratification, at once voiced his belief in the Marshal's good intention. The foregoing colloquy, which has not been I believe previously reported, provided one of the highlights of the Roosevelt-Stalin conversations.

Since Teheran, the President and the Marshal have carried on a personal correspondence, exchanging hand-written informal letters every three or four weeks, as well as more frequent personal cablegrams.

Roosevelt's reliance on Russia's bona fides as expressed at Teheran and subsequently in their correspondence furnishes a key to, the Government's hopefully patient dealings with Moscow, bordering at times on appeasement. Since the broad outlines of Far Eastern settlements were sketched at the Roosevelt-Churchill parleys with Chiang Kai-shek at Cairo, complaints bear almost altogether on European questions.

Attention On U.S.S.R.

Tensions created by Russian action and often single-handed political activities in the heart of Europe concentrate attention on the future of lands into which the Red Armies are likely to march. Moscow, therefore, becomes the focal point of our diplomacy. Hence, the Administration's Russian policy becomes the cornerstone of its approach to the whole complex of postwar Europe.

The President has been charged with failing to formulate like Woodrow Wilson a distinctively American policy toward postwar Europe. He is also reproached for keeping Congress and the people in the dark concerning his diplomatic moves.

Critics who base their dissatisfaction on comparisons with Wilson's 14 points may have not taken into full account the differences between 1918 and 1944. Unless all signs fail, this war will lift the Soviet Union to a power level along the side of the English-speaking democracies and, although the United States and Great Britain are bound to emerge stronger, their relative strength will decline to the extent that they must admit the great Eurasian land power into their reckonings.

Back in 1918, moreover, concept of the moral of the Roman Empire and Christendom itself, still was potent. On it was based international law and comity of nations in general. The task, therefore, of an American President seeking to define this country's vital interests in postwar Europe of the 1940's is widely different from Wilson's. Yet there is one broad resemblance. Roosevelt, too, has a "great design." While the earlier President sought to organize the family of nations into a world structure founded on law, Roosevelt is striving to bring the Soviet Union, which has fallen out with the European tradition, back into the family of nations as a condition precedent to world organization. He holds that unless that reunion takes place there can be no world association, no assured hope of peace. The President's "great design" rests on two sweeping assumptions. First, he accepts the view that the Soviet Union will be able to organize effectively its manpower and resources in peace as well as in war, thus becoming permanently a great Power. He further assumes that interests of the Russian State can be reconciled to those of the Atlantic Powers, China, and the small nations of Europe and America. Differing in their immediate aims, Wilson and Roosevelt's objectives seem to require different methods.

Whereas Wilson could lead forthrightly from strength, the President has avoided the slightest cause of offense to the Kremlin. Pushing a soft policy instead of a firm line urged by British advisers, he has followed the Biblical injunction to walk a second mile. The core of his policy has been in assurance of Stalin. That was so throughout the difficult diplomacy since Stalingrad. Our failure to renew our offer of good offices in the Russo-Polish controversies must be read in that light.

Likewise, our support, seconding Britain, of Tito, the Croat and Communist leader in Jugoslavia. So it is also with the President's immediate and generous response to Stalin's demand for a share in the surrendered Italian fleet or its equivalent. Our bluntly reiterated advice to the Finns to quit the war at once without reference to Soviet terms falls under the same tactical heading.

(To Be Continued)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Thy name, O Master, is the garland upon my neck:

This body of mine is the humble cottage wherein I abide,
My Lord himself hath given me the key,
And whenever I choose I may open the door and come forth:

I don the garment of love for him,
And forth I fare to delight in the streets of his city;

The day will come, good friends,
Where I shall leave this cottage of mine, to return no more.